BookletChart™

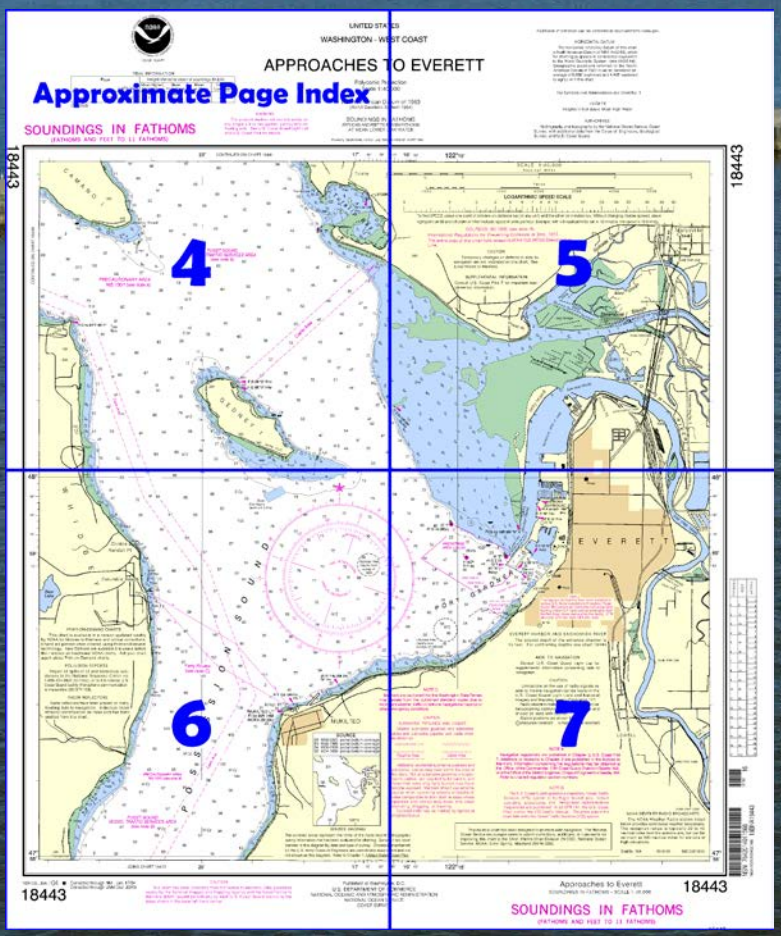
Approaches to Everett

NOAA Chart 18443

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

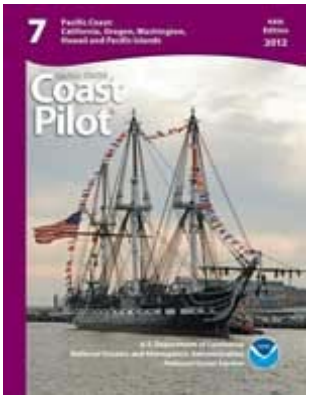
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=18443.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Elliot Point, on the E side of Possession Sound 4 miles NE of Possession Point, is a low spit projecting some 200 yards from the high land. **Mukilteo Light** (47°56'55"N., 122°18'22"W.) is shown from a 33-foot white octagonal tower on the point; a mariner radio-activated sound signal is at the station, initiated by keying the microphone five times on VHF-FM channel 83A.
Mukilteo is a town E of Elliot Point. An automobile ferry runs between Mukilteo and Clinton on Whidbey Island. A light about 300 yards NE of Mukilteo Light marks the approach to the ferry dock. A wharf for deep-draft vessels is 0.4 mile E of Mukilteo Light. A rail/barge transfer facility (Mount Baker Terminal) at 47°57'15"N., 122°17'19"W., is marked by two private lights.
Gedney Island, 3.5 miles N of Elliot Point, is about 1.5 miles long in a SE direction. From its SE point, a shoal extends SE, the 5-fathom curve being at a distance of 0.8 mile. Foul ground extends 0.2 mile from the S side of the E half of the island. A light is on the N side of the shoal area.
Channels.–Depths of about 22 feet or more are available to the main wharves in Port Gardner. A dredged channel with two settling basins extends inside a training dike along the E side of **Jetty Island** and in the Snohomish River around the N half of the city to a lumbermill 6 miles above Port Gardner. The channel is marked by lights, buoys, and lighted and unlighted ranges.
Anchorages.–The general anchorage area is W of the waterfront. (See **110.1 and 110.230**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) Vessels usually proceed to the wharves. A buoy marks a submerged obstruction near the center of the anchorage.
Snohomish River flows down through the dredged channel and settling basin near the yacht harbor and empties into Port Gardner just W of East Waterway.
The **Snohomish River** is crossed by a railroad swing bridge with a least clearance of 9 feet about 0.6 mile E of Preston Point. U.S. Highway 529 crosses the river just above the railroad bridge and has a lift bridge with a least clearance of 38 feet. Interstate 5 crosses the river about 1.6 miles above the U.S. Highway 529 bridge; this fixed bridge has a clearance of 66 feet. (See **117.1 through 117.59 and 117.1059**, chapter 2, for drawbridge regulations.) A marina is 0.5 mile upstream from the U.S. 529 highway bridge. There is dry storage for over 1,000 craft to 40 feet long; transient mooring floats are available for visiting craft. Gasoline, water, ice, limited marine supplies, and hull and motor repairs are available. The practical limit of navigation on the Snohomish River is 0.8 mile above the Interstate 5 highway bridge.
The flats N of Everett at the mouths of **Steamboat Slough** and **Ebey Slough** are used for log storage. Steamboat Slough is crossed by a fixed bridge with a clearance of 41 feet and by three swing bridges with a least clearance of 7 feet. Ebey Slough is crossed by two fixed bridges and two swing bridges. Clearances on the fixed bridges are 41 feet; clearances on the swing bridges are 5 feet. The bridgetender of the drawbridge at Marysville monitors VHF-FM channel 16 and works on channel 13; call sign KZ-2475. (See **117.1 through 117.59 and 117.1059**, chapter 2, for drawbridge regulations.) Navigation across the shallow flats should not be attempted without local knowledge. Local small craft navigate Ebey Slough to **Marysville.** A marina and boatyard are just E of the railroad bridge in the town. There is a public launching ramp just W of the Interstate 5 highway bridge at Marysville.
Sandy Point, the S point at the entrance to Saratoga Passage, is a low spit rising abruptly, with bluffs on each side; it is marked by a light.
Camano Head, 1.5 miles NNE of Sandy Point, is the SE point of Camano Island. A shoal, with a rock bare at low tide, extends nearly 0.2 mile SE from the point, and is marked by a light.
Tulalip Bay, 4 miles NW of Everett, is a small cove on the mainland. The bay is shoal, with rocks extending more than 300 yards S and W from the point on the N side of the entrance. A light marks the edge of the shoal water W of the point at the S side of the entrance. There are log-booming grounds in the S part of the bay. Mission Beach, immediately S of the bay, has several private boathouses and float landings.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Seattle	Commander 13th CG District Seattle, WA	(206) 220-7001

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jan. 16/10
Corrected through LNM Dec. 29/09

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Seattle, WA KHB-60 162.550 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.658" southward and 4.495" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE J
Floating security barriers have been installed at various U.S. Naval installations throughout Puget Sound. The barriers are marked by numerous flashing yellow (Fl Y 2s) Navy maintained lighted buoys and approximately mark the Restricted Areas surrounding the facility.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER
The project depth of the entrance channel is 15 feet. For controlling depths use chart 18444.

NOTE C
Mariners are cautioned that the Washington State Ferries may deviate from the published standard routes due to inclement weather, traffic conditions, navigational hazards or other emergency conditions.

NOTE B
The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the Puget Sound area. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. The entire area of the chart falls within the Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, Washington or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, Washington.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1395(see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

ACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
	feet	feet	feet
(47°59'N/122°13'W)	11.1	10.2	2.8

n columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, ent predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON - WEST COAST

APPROACHES TO EVER

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 6448, 1st Ed., July 1909 V-1909-82 KAPP 1690

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Everett	(47°59'N/122°13'W)	11.1	10.2	2.8

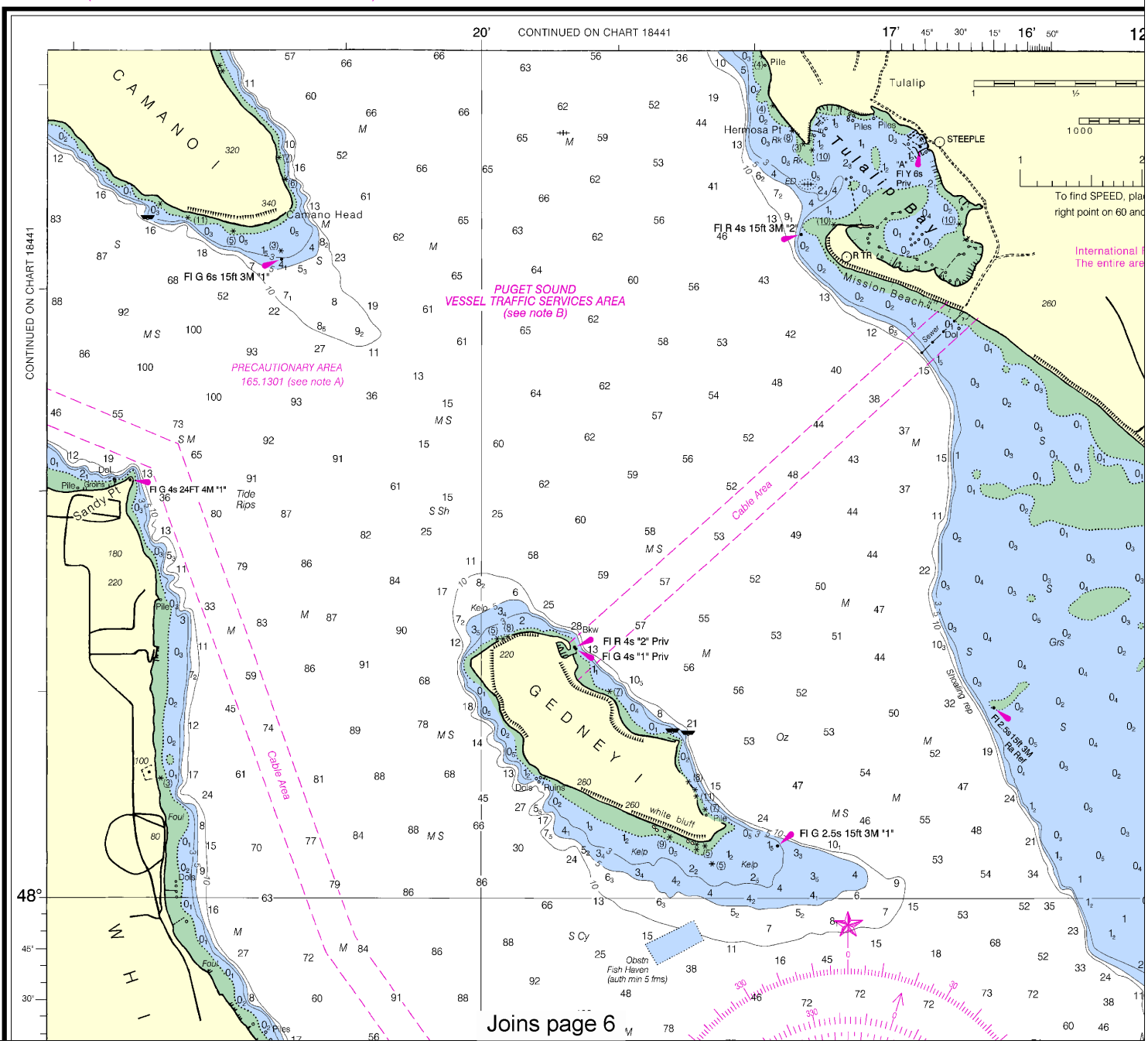
Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Nov 2009)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

18443



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.658" southward and 4.495" westward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

RETT

18443

122°15'

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

0 1 2 3

Yards

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

lace one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place nd left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

COLREGS, 80.1395(see note A)

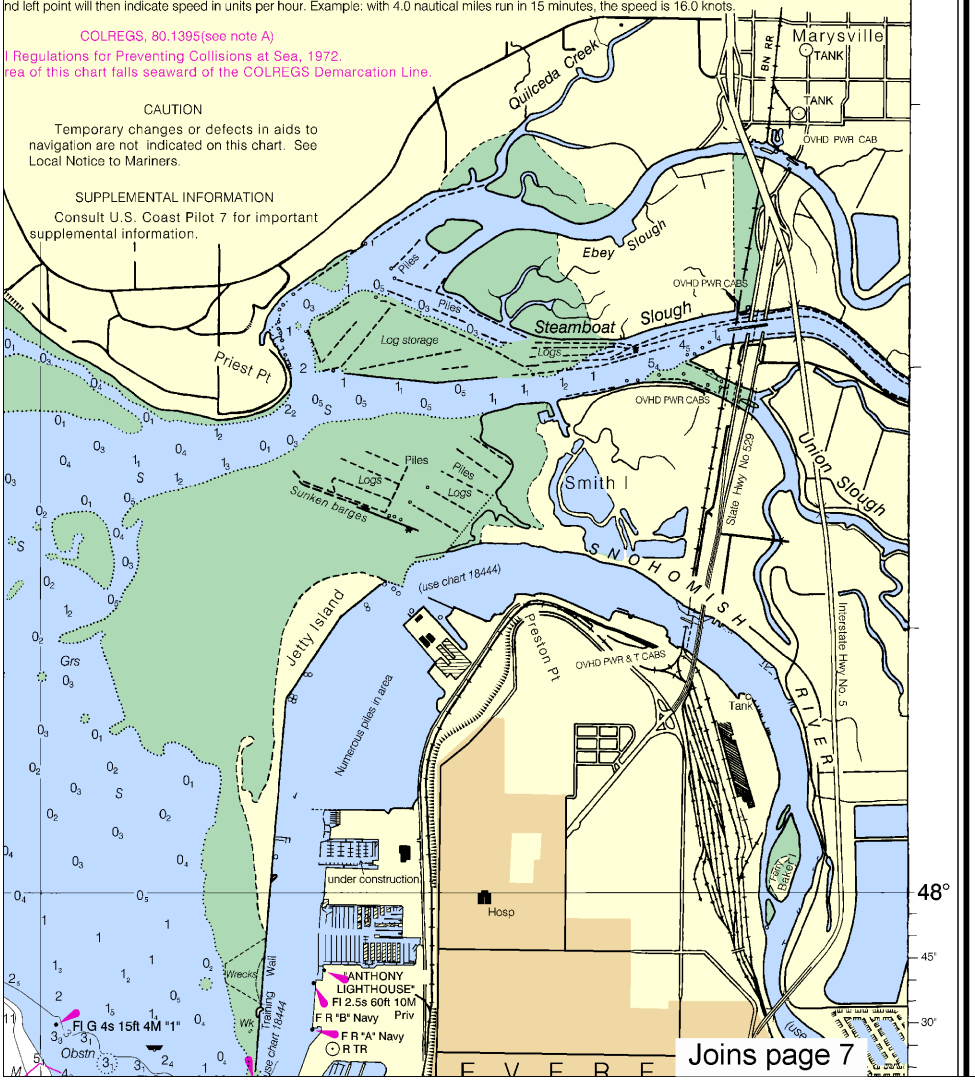
l Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
rea of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

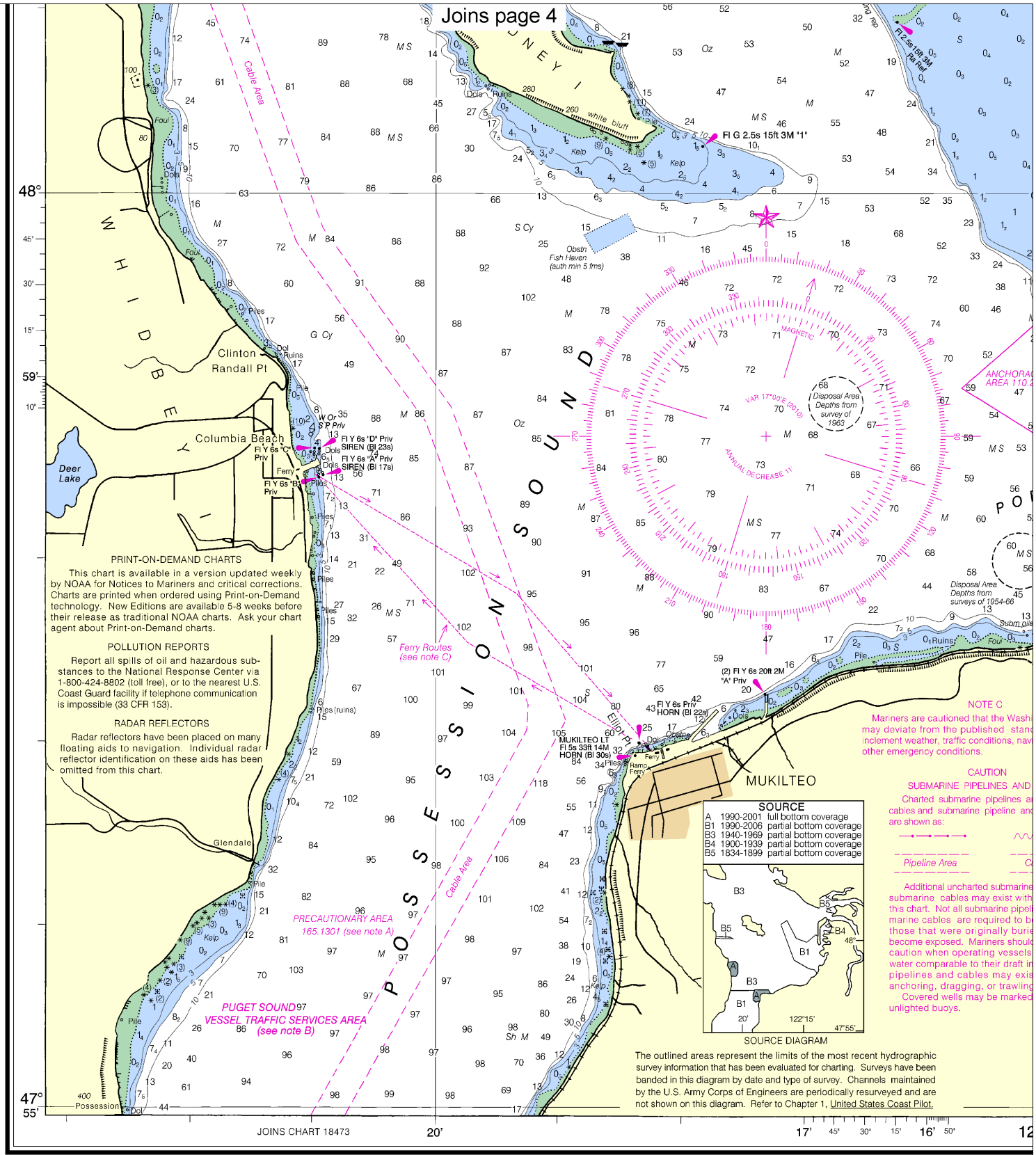
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



17th Ed., Jan. /10 ■ Corrected through NM Jan. 16/10
Corrected through LNM Dec. 29/09

18443

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

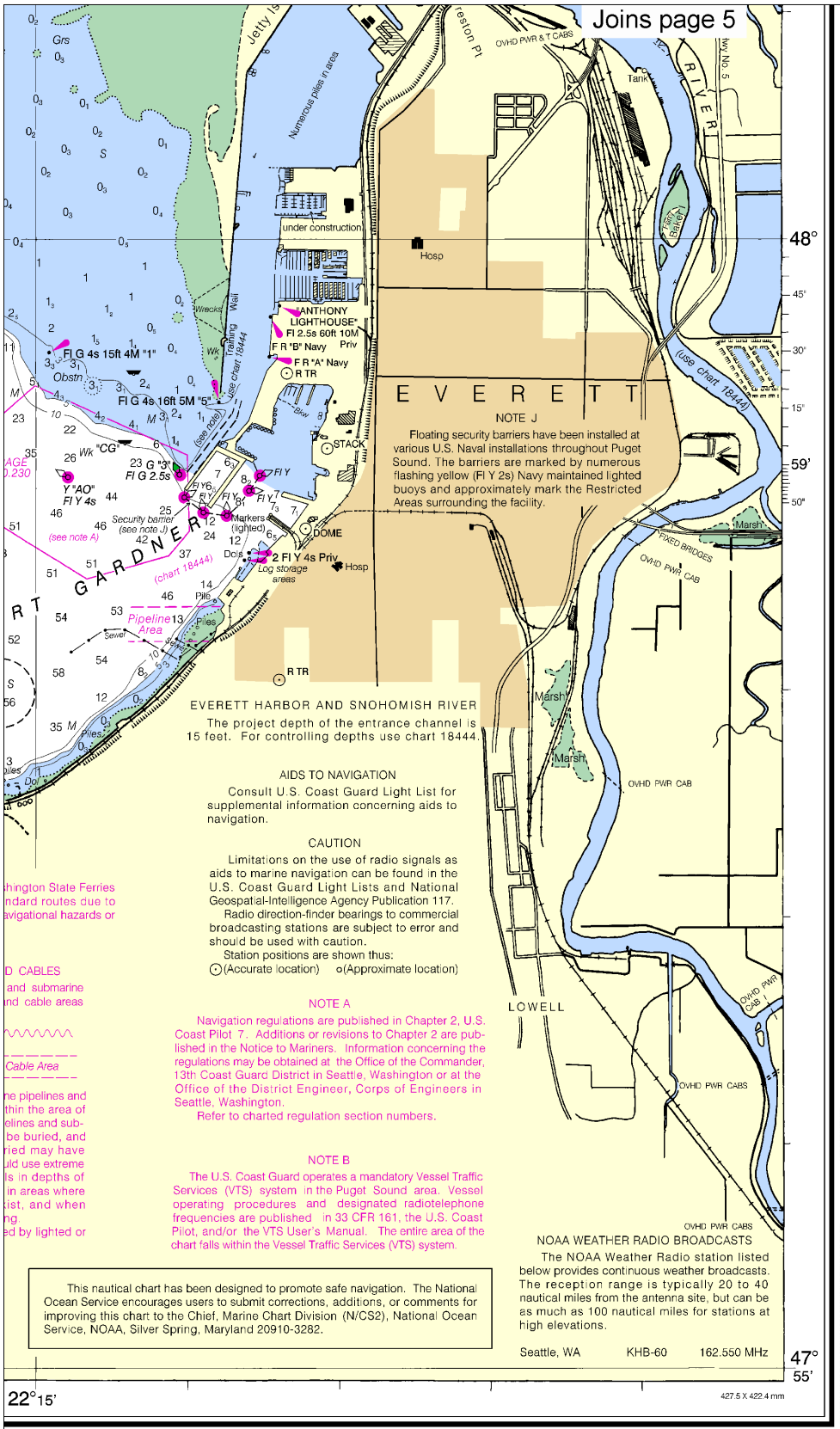
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	2
2	12	4
3	18	5
4	24	7
5	30	9
6	36	11
7	42	13
8	48	15
9	54	17
10	60	19
11	66	20
12	72	22
13	78	24
14	84	26
15	90	27
16	96	29
17	102	31

ED. NO. 17

NSN 7642014011568 NGA REFERENCE NO. 18BHA18443

Approaches to Everett

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18443

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 5112 12/18/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0213 1/12/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1012 10/26/2012.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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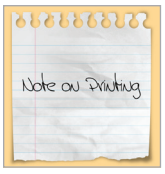

This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker